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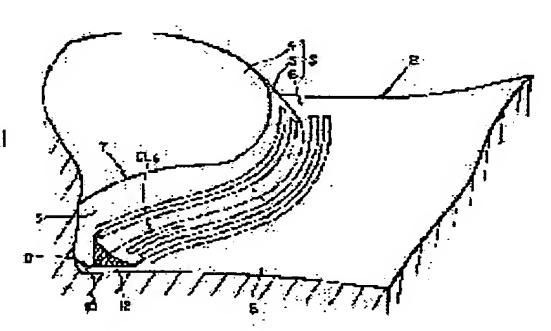
UCHIDA MASATOMO

(54) METHOD FOR MACHINING STEPPED WORK SURFACE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To make an unmachined part, formed nearby a concave surface part, small and uniform when the stepped work surface which is convex on one side and concave on the other side is machined by ball end mills having plural tool diameters in order.

CONSTITUTION: To machine the unmachined part 12 left nearby the concave surface 8 after the entire stepped work surface 3 is scanned and machined from the convex surface 7 to the concave surface 8 of the work 2 with a ball end mill having a relatively large diameter, the surface is scanned plural times and machined in conformity with the shape of the concave surface 8 in a direction crossing the concave surface 8 by using only a ball end mill having the smallest diameter. The periphery of the concave surface 8 is machined with the tool having the same and smallest diameter, so the work can be machined to uniform height to have a small unmachined part.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The processing process of the 1st step of scanning said stage—like processing side to a direction, or this and the opposite direction which go to said concave surface by the tool of a major diameter comparatively, and processing them from said convex in case the stage—like processing side where one side in a work piece presents the shape of a convex, and another side presents the shape of a concave surface is processed, in order to process ****** which remained near [said] the concave surface after this processing process of the 1st step in the processing approach of the stage—like processing side which consists of a processing process of the 2nd step of scanning and processing the tool of a minor diameter in the direction which intersects said concave surface comparatively said processing process of the 2nd step The processing approach of the stage—like processing side characterized by considering as the process which processes it by imitating said concave surface configuration and carrying out a multiple—times scan only using the tool of the diameter of min.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the processing approach of a stage-like processing side of processing efficiently the stage-like processing side where one side in work pieces, such as press metal mold which produces the sheet-metal components for automobiles, presents the shape of a convex, and another side presents the shape of a concave surface by tools, such as a ball end mill with which NC machining center which is an NC machine tool was equipped.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] <u>Drawing 1</u> shows the example of a configuration of the work piece which has the stage-like processing side set as the object of this invention. <u>Drawing 2</u> shows the cross-section configuration of the stage-like processing side.

[0003] In <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, the stage-like processing side 3 of a work piece 2 consists of bases 6 connected to the inclined plane 5 connected with a top face 4 at this, and this inclined plane 5. At the work piece 2 which has such a stage-like processing side 3, the convex-like section 7 and the concave surface-like section 8 which are formed in the crease section of a field exist. It generates near the ridgeline 9 where a top face 4 and an inclined plane 5 are connected, and the convex-like section 7 generates the concave surface-like section 8 near the ridgeline 10 where an inclined plane 5 and a base 6 are connected. In addition, a field irregular to some extent is sufficient as each fields 4-6 also in respect of being smooth.

[0004] When it is going to form such a stage-like processing side 3, in order to raise a cutting efficiency, when cutting is started with the ball end mill of a larger path and shaving remnants occur, it cuts by changing into the small ball end mill of a path one by one, and shaving remnants are made to cut by using even the smallest ball end mill used as a desired value. In addition, as a machine tool with which it is equipped with a ball end mill, the NC machine tool of three five axis controls or the NC machine tool of five five axis controls is chosen.

[0005] NC data supplied to an NC machine tool are automatically created by inputting the configuration of the stage-like processing side 3, ******, the diameter of a tool of a ball end mill, etc. into the existing CAM system. In this case, NC data are created as the so-called cutter location data showing the locus at the tip of the ball end mill which is a tool.

[0006] Usually, as a tool, when six sorts of ball end mills, phi30, phi16, phi12, phi10, phi8, and phi6, are used, the tool locus CL 16 of the dotted line which the tool locus CL 30 of a continuous line as typically shown in drawing 3 is created, next starts the ball end mill of phi 16 of the following path concerning the ball end mill of phi 30 of an overall diameter is first created for a path. The tool locus of phi 16 is created so that the maximum shaving remnants part when shaving a work piece 2 with the ball end mill of phi 30 may be deleted. [0007] With the locus of a tool (it is also called a ball end mill.) 1, the tool locus CL 16 as shown in drawing 4 R> 4. Sign 2a expresses a chipping allowance among drawing 4, and the tool locus CL 16 is created as a tip locus of a tool 1.

[0008] although it deletes and the remainder does not generate in the convex-like section 7 when cutting (this processing is called field processing.) of the stage-like processing side 3 is carried out to the direction (direction shown in drawing 3) which goes to the concave surface-like section 8 from the convex-like section 7, or this opposite direction with a ball end mill 1 so that I may be understood from drawing 4, in the concave surface-like section 8, the shown shaving remnants section (it also calls ******.) 12 which scattered-comes out of occurs.

[0009] In order to delete this ****** 12, as shown in drawing 5, in the case of the tool 1 of a minor diameter, and an upper example, the tool locus CL 12 from which the peripheral surface of a tool 1 progresses in the direction which intersects the concave surface-like section 8 in the condition of always touching an inclined plane 5 and an inclined plane 6 is automatically created more by the ball end mill of phi 12. Thus, cutting on the basis of the ridgeline 10 of the concave surface-like section 8 is called corner processing.

[0010] and those for corner-further processing on the basis of the ridgeline 10 of the concave surface-like section 8 — the processing loci CL10 and CL8 of the tool of phi10 and phi8 of a minor diameter, and (not shown [both]) processing locus CL 6 of the tool of phi 6 of the diameter of min It is created automatically.

[0011] Drawing 6 shows the condition that the ball end of the tool 1 of phi 16 concerning field processing and the tool 1 of phi12-phi6 concerning corner processing is in contact with the inclined plane 5 and the base 6.

[0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, when from the tool 1 of phi 12 to the tool 1 of phi 6 is used one by one and corner processing is performed as mentioned above, they are the inside of <u>drawing 6</u>, and a sign A1. Sign A2 Whenever it exchanges a tool 1 in a part including the shown ridgeline 10 of the concave surface-like section 8, comparatively big ****** occurs every.

[0013] <u>Drawing 7</u> is the sign A1 of <u>drawing 6</u> in case it is what showed the example of ****** in this case concretely and the include angle of the concave surface—like section 8 is 90 degrees. The condition of that ****** concerning the section is expressed. In <u>drawing 7</u>, a numeric value "2.0" and "1.0" express the pitch in which the tool 1 concerned advances in the direction of an arrow head, when exchanged in a tool 1. ****** and the so-called cusp — processing among <u>drawing 7</u> — the balance — deltah1 to deltah4 It is expressed and those concrete values turn into a value shown below in this example. in addition, this processing — the balance — deltah1 to deltah4 It is easily calculated by the existing CAM system.

[0014]

deltah1 =0.072 deltah2 =0.023deltah3 =0.028 On deltah4 =0.036 actual, when it is press metal mold for a work piece 2 to manufacture the sheet-metal components of an automobile etc., grinding processing by finishing tools, such as a grinder which smooths the front face of a work piece 2 after processing by the ball end mill of phi 6 of the diameter of min, is performed by handicraft as a last finishing process of a product.

[0015] However, since the quality of the material of press metal mold etc. was the very hard quality of the material, this handicraft is a fairly complicated activity, and had the problem of also taking time amount.

[0016] In the grinding processing by this handicraft, when processing balance ** is higher, and when processing balance ** is uneven, since the grinding processing time becomes long further, it is desirable [processing balance **] that it is the smallest possible and uniform height.

[0017] It aims at offering the processing approach of the stage-like processing side which enables it to make into homogeneity ****** generated near the concave surface-like section few while it can reduce the classes of tool, in case this invention carries out sequential processing of the stage-like processing side where it is made in consideration of such a technical problem, and one side presents the shape of a convex and another side presents the shape of a concave surface by tools, such as a ball end mill of two or more diameters of a tool.

[0018]

[Means for Solving the Problem] When this invention processes the stage-like processing side where one side in a work piece presents the shape of a convex, and another side presents the shape of a concave surface, In order to process ****** which remained near [said] the concave surface after the processing process of the 1st step of scanning said stage-like processing side to a direction, or this and the opposite direction which go to said concave surface by the tool of a major diameter comparatively, and processing them from said convex, and this processing process of the 1st step In the processing approach of the stage-like processing side which consists of a processing process of the 2nd step of scanning and processing the tool of a minor diameter in the direction which intersects said concave surface comparatively, said processing process of the 2nd step is characterized by considering as the process which processes it by imitating said concave surface configuration and carrying out a multiple-times scan only using the tool of the diameter of min.

[0019]

[Function] After scanning and processing a stage-like processing side on a direction, or this and the opposite direction which go to a concave surface from the convex of a work piece by the tool of a major diameter comparatively, in order to process ***** which remained near the concave surface according to this invention, only the tool of the diameter of min is used and it is made to process it in the direction which intersects said concave surface by imitating said concave surface configuration and carrying out a multiple-times scan. Since he is trying for the deer of the diameter of the same to also process it near the concave surface by the tool of the diameter of min, it is homogeneity height and little processing of ***** can be performed.

[0020]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. In addition, in the drawing referred to below, the same sign is attached to what was shown in above-mentioned <u>drawing 1</u> - <u>drawing 7</u>, and a corresponding thing, and the detailed explanation is omitted. Moreover, since above-mentioned <u>drawing 1</u> R> 1 - <u>drawing 5</u> are the drawings also corresponding to this invention, hereafter, these drawings are also referred to suitably and they explain them.

[0021] Usually, tool locus data, i.e., cutter location data, are created by the CAM system. On the other hand, this invention can use the CAM system of the arbitration which can ask for the tool locus at the time of using from tools, such as a ball end mill of a major diameter with the big amount of cutting, to tools, such as a ball end mill of the minor diameter where the amount of cutting is small, one by one, and cutting a work piece to the configuration definition line of an arbitration include angle. Then, in order to avoid complicatedness, in this example, explanation of the CAM system itself is omitted and it explains only using the flow chart concerning the program of the computer which constitutes that CAM system. In addition, as a tool, although not only the ball end mill of ball shape but a cutting edge may use end mills, such as a straight tooth, a helical tooth, or an abbreviation campanulate cutting edge, in order that a cutting edge may make an understanding easy in this example, it explains as that whose tool is a ball end mill.

[0022] A CAM system as everyone knows Moreover, a computer (central processing unit (CPU), The read-only

memory in which the I/O Port connected to this central processing unit, the system program, etc. were written (ROM), Random access memory to which preservation etc. carries out processed data temporarily (it is RAM) External memory) in which application programs, such as NC data origination program, a graphics—processing program, etc. for creating write—in read—out memory, tool locus data, etc., were written, In addition, output units, such as a display and Printer/Plotter, are consisted of by input—device lists, such as a tablet for digitizers, a mouse, a keyboard, and a volume switch.

[0023] Drawing 8 is a flow chart with which explanation of one example of this invention is presented.

[0024] As mentioned above, <u>drawing 1</u> shows the example of a configuration of the work piece 2 which has the stage-like processing side 3 set as the object of this invention.

[0025] In <u>drawing 1</u>, the stage-like processing side 3 of a work piece 2 consists of bases 6 connected to the inclined plane 5 connected with a top face 4 at this, and this inclined plane 5.

[0026] As tool locus data of the stage-like processing side 3 of a work piece 2, the tool locus CL 16 of field processing of the dotted line which the tool locus CL 30 of field processing of a continuous line shown typically is created by <u>drawing 3</u>, next starts the tool of phi 16 of the path of the following magnitude concerning the tool of an overall diameter phi 30 is created first (step S1).

[0027] The whole abbreviation surface of the stage-like processing side 3 is processed by the scan of a ball end mill based on these tool loci CL16 and CL30.

[0028] However, as explained with reference to <u>drawing 4</u>, when cutting (this processing is called field processing.) of the stage-like processing side 3 is carried out to the direction (direction shown in <u>drawing 3</u>) which goes to the concave surface-like section 8 from the convex-like section 7, or this opposite direction with a ball end mill, although it deletes and the remainder is not generated in the convex-like section 7, it scattered-comes out and the concave surface-like section 8 shows — as — deleting — the remnants section (it is also called *******.) 12 occurs.

[0029] This ****** 12 is deleted by this invention only using the ball end mill of the diameter of min of the diameter phi 6 of a tool. In this case, as for the height of ****** 12, i.e., a chipping allowance, it is desirable that it is a value below the diameter of min and the possible amount of the permission maximum cutting of deleting with the ball end mill of phi 6 in this case. What is necessary is for the ball end mill of a major diameter just to perform field processing until in other words ***** 12 becomes a value below the possible amount of the permission maximum cutting of deleting with the ball end mill of the diameter of min.

[0030] Next, tool locus CL 6 of the so-called corner processing by which the peripheral surface which is the cutting part of a ball end mill 1 progresses in the direction which intersects the concave surface-like section 8 in the condition of always touching an inclined plane 5 and a base 6, with the ball end mill 1 of phi 6 the same with having been shown in drawing 5 as shown in drawing 9 It creates.

[0031] This tool locus CL 6 It is also hereafter called a criteria tool locus. By this invention, it is this criteria tool locus CL 6. It is based, and as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, two or more tool locus CN6-N (N= 1, 2 and 3, —, n) which imitates in the direction which is made to offset to an inclined plane 5 and base 6 side, and crosses the concave surface-like section 8 occurs. In addition, tool locus CN6-N It is made to generate so that the inclined plane 5 or base 6 whose cutting part of a ball end mill 1 is a configuration definition side may be touched. What is necessary is just to set up a several n tool locus so that it may become processing balance ** which can be permitted after processing.

[0032] In order for an intelligible example to explain, it explains that the inclined plane 5 and both of the bases 6 which form the concave surface-like section 8 are a flat surface, and it is the part which makes the obtuse angle an inclined plane 5 and whose base 6 are 130 degrees, and crosses as now shown in <u>drawing 11</u>. [0033] The line drawn on the bottom shows flat-surface (XY flat surface) ** of 14 tool loci CL 6-1 - CL 6-14 created to the concave surface-like section 8 of a work piece 2 among <u>drawing 11</u>. The tool locus CL 6-14 is the criteria tool locus CL 6. It is the locus of an equal location.

[0034] The locus of one ball end mill BN (N= 1, 2, —, 8, 9, — 14) which expressed with the circle which scans a work-piece 2 top typically is expressed to the bottom among <u>drawing 11</u>. The inside of drawing by the side of besides, and ball end mill BN In case a work piece 2 is processed, it goes on in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with space.

[0035] In drawing 11, a sign 21 and a sign 22 are contacts to which the peripheral surface of the ball end mill 1 of phi 16 touches an inclined plane 5 and a base 6, respectively. A sign 23 and a sign 24 are the criteria tool locus CL 6. The peripheral surface of the ball end mill B14 of phi starting 6 is the contact which touches an inclined plane 5 and a base 6, respectively.

[0036] Tool locus CL6-N It generates in that numerical order and is a ball end mill BN. It is scanned in this sequence, namely, first from the small processing balance ** side of a side far from the ridgeline 10 of an inclined plane 5 or a base 6 A ball end mill B1 (tool locus CL 6-1) and B-2 (tool locus CL 6-2), A processing scan is carried out with — and B7 (tool locus CL 6-7). Next, the small processing balance ** side of the opposite side to the ball end mill B8 (tool locus CL 6-8), A processing scan is carried out with B9 (tool locus CL-9) and —, and the processing scan of the criteria tool locus CL 6-14 (CL6) top of a center section is carried out with a ball end mill B14 at the last.

[0037] Thus, if it is processed, it will be a ball end mill BN. The load which wins popularity decreases and the possibility of breakage is reduced as much as possible.

[0038] In addition, ball end mill BN of phi 6 Since it is sent in 0.5-0.6mm pitch, they are usually the inside of

drawing 11, and a pitch P1. It is set as P1 =0.6. Pitch P2 by the side of the innermost Ball end mill B7 And in consideration of the load to a ball end mill B13 becoming large, it is made P2 =0.3 and a short pitch. That is, the pitch is shortened by the part by which a processing load becomes large. Pitch P1 ' is a pitch P1. Since it is a cosine, it is P1 '=0.38. Thus, processing balance ** at the time of processing it was about 0.015mm. [0039] Moreover, ball-end-mill B-2 Ball end mill B9 Although arranged on the contact 21 of the ball end mill B of phi 16, and 22, allowances were seen and the ball end mill B1 (tool locus CL 6-1) and the ball end mill B8 (tool locus CL 6-8) are arranged on the one outside, respectively.

[0040] As explained with reference to <u>drawing 11</u>, it is the criteria tool locus CL 6 at step S2. This tool locus CL 6 after generating In the predetermined pitch in consideration of the amount of the permission maximum cutting of a tool 1, ******, etc., to the location which overlaps the contacts 21 and 22 of the tool of phi 16 of field processing, sequential offset is carried out and it generates in a base 6 and inclined plane 5 side (step S3). In addition, this step S3 is the tool locus CL 6 on XY flat surface to the beginning. It is tool locus CL6-N to the location of an above-mentioned request at pitch spacing symmetrical with abbreviation with right and left. It is made to generate and you may make it generate so that it may be made to offset along the shaped surface of a three dimension after that to the location where Z shaft orientations touch.

[0041] And tool locus CL6-N generated at step S3 By relation with ******, it is a ball end mill BN. In consideration of floor to floor time, sequence is decided and it connects so that the applied load may become large gradually (step S4).

[0042] Subsequently, the tool locus which carried out in this way and was determined can be changed into NC data (step S5), and a work piece 2 can be processed into the radical of control of the NC control unit by the tool 1 with which the 5 shaft NC machining center was equipped by supplying NC control unit which controls the 5 shaft NC machining center which is not illustrated, and which is 5 shaft NC machine tool.

[0043] Thus, according to the above-mentioned example, it becomes possible to process conventionally corner processing which was being performed with four ball end mills, phi12, phi10, phi8, and phi6, 1 only by one of the ball end mill 1 of phi 6 of the diameter of min, and, moreover, processing balance ** can be made small as compared with the former.

[0044] In addition, as for this invention, it is needless to say that various configurations can be taken, without deviating not only from an above-mentioned example but from the summary of this invention.

[0045]

[Effect of the Invention] In order to process ***** which remained near the concave surface according to this invention after scanning and processing the whole stage—like processing side surface on a direction, or this and the opposite direction which go to a concave surface from the convex of a work piece by the tool of a major diameter comparatively as explained above, only the tool of the diameter of min is used and it is made to process it in the direction which intersects said concave surface by imitating said concave surface configuration and carrying out a multiple—times scan. Near the concave surface, since he is trying to process it by the tool of the diameter of min moreover, it is homogeneity height and the effectiveness of the diameter of the same that little processing of ***** can be performed is attained.

[0046] Therefore, especially, the processing time of the grinding finishing activity of handicraft can be shortened as much as possible, and the derivative effectiveness that an operator's burden can be reduced is attained.

[0047] Furthermore, since the turnover rate of a tool decreases, while the time amount which housekeeping takes is reducible, since the class of tool can be lessened, the derivative effectiveness that management of a tool becomes easy is also acquired.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing with which explanation of a stage-like processing side is presented.

Drawing 2] It is the typical sectional view of a stage-like processing side.

Drawing 3] It is drawing describing the tool locus of field processing to a stage-like processing side.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing with which the explanation of operation at the time of carrying out field processing of the stage-like processing side with a ball end mill is presented.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing with which explanation of corner processing to a stage-like processing side is presented.

[Drawing 6] They are other drawings with which explanation of corner processing to a stage-like processing side is presented.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing with which explanation of ****** after carrying out corner processing like the example of drawing 6 by two or more tools by which paths differ is presented.

[Drawing 8] It is the flow chart with which explanation of the example of this invention of operation is presented.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing of others [pan / with which explanation of corner processing to a stage-like processing side is presented].

[Drawing 10] It is drawing with which explanation of the tool locus concerning one example of this invention is presented.

[Drawing 11] They are other drawings with which explanation of the tool locus concerning one example of this invention is presented.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Tool 2 Work piece
- 3 Stage-like processing side 4 Top face
- 5 Inclined plane 6 Base
- 7 Convex-like section 8 Concave surface-like section
- 9 Ten Ridgeline CL Tool locus

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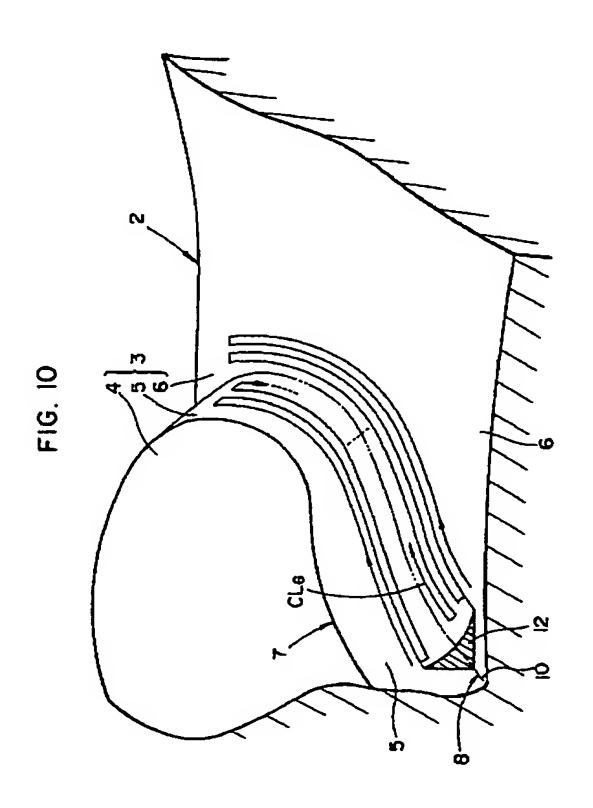
						
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(54) 【発明の名称】 段状加工面の加工方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】一方が凸面状、他方が凹面状を呈する段状加工面を複数の工具径のボールエンドミルで順次加工する際、凹面状部近傍に発生する加工残を少なくかつ均一にする。

【構成】比較的大径のボールエンドミルによりワーク2の凸面7から凹面8へ向かう方向に段状加工面3の全面を走査して加工した後、凹面8近傍に残った加工残12を加工するために、最小径のボールエンドミルのみを用い、凹面8と交差する方向に凹面8形状に倣って複数回走査して加工を行うようにしている。凹面8近傍を同一径のしかも最小径の工具で加工するようにしているので、均一高さでかつ加工残の少ない加工を行うことができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】ワーク中の一方が凸面状、他方が凹面状を呈する段状加工面を加工する際、前記凸面から前記凹面へ向かう方向又はこれと反対方向に比較的大径の工具により前記段状加工面を走査して加工する第1段階の加工工程と、この第1段階の加工工程後に前記凹面近傍に残った加工残を加工するために、前記凹面と交差する方向に比較的小径の工具を走査して加工する第2段階の加工工程とからなる段状加工面の加工方法において、

前記第2段階の加工工程は、最小径の工具のみを用い、 前記凹面形状に倣って複数回走査して加工を行う工程と したことを特徴とする段状加工面の加工方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】この発明は、自動車用の板金部品を生産するプレス金型等のワーク中の一方が凸面状、他方が凹面状を呈する段状加工面をNC工作機械であるNCマシニングセンタ等に装着されたボールエンドミル等の工具により効率よく加工する段状加工面の加工方法に関する。

[0002]

機械が選択される。

【従来の技術】図1は、この発明の対象となる段状加工 面を有するワークの構成例を示している。図2は、その 段状加工面の断面形状を示している。

【0003】図1と図2において、ワーク2の段状加工 面3は、上面4とこれに接続される傾斜面5とこの傾斜 面5に接続される底面6とから構成されている。このよ うな段状加工面3を有するワーク2では、面の折れ部で 形成される凸面状部7と凹面状部8とが存在する。凸面 状部7は、上面4と傾斜面5とが接続される稜線9の近 傍に発生し、凹面状部8は、傾斜面5と底面6とが接続 される稜線10の近傍に発生する。なお、各面4~6 は、滑らかな面でも、ある程度凹凸のある面でもよい。 【〇〇〇4】このような段状加工面3を形成しようとす る場合、切削効率を向上させるために、より大きい径の ボールエンドミルにより切削を開始して、削り残しが発 生した場合、順次、径の小さなボールエンドミルに変更 して切削を行い、削り残しが所望の値となる最も小さい ボールエンドミルまでを用いて切削を行うようにしてい る。なお、ポールエンドミルが装着される工作機械とし ては、3軸制御のNC工作機械又は5軸制御のNC工作

【0005】NC工作機械に供給されるNCデータは、既存のCAMシステムに、段状加工面3の形状、加工残、ボールエンドミルの工具径等を入力することにより自動的に作成される。この場合、NCデータは、工具であるボールエンドミルの先端の軌跡を表す、いわゆるCLデータとして作成される。

【0006】通常、工具として、径が、例えば、φ30、φ16、φ12、φ10、φ8、φ6の6種のボー

ルエンドミルが用いられる場合、まず、最大径のφ30のボールエンドミルに係る、図3に模式的に示すような、実線の工具軌跡CL30が作成され、次に、その次の径のφ16のボールエンドミルに係る点線の工具軌跡CL16が作成される。φ16の工具軌跡は、φ30のボールエンドミルによりワーク2を削ったときの最大削り残し部分を削るように作成される。

【0007】図3に示したような工具軌跡CL16を工具 (ボールエンドミルともいう。)1の軌跡とともに、図 4に示す。図4中、符号2aは、削り代を表し、工具軌 跡CL16は工具1の先端軌跡として作成されている。

【0008】図4から理解されるように、段状加工面3を、凸面状部7から凹面状部8に向かう方向(図3に示した方向)又はこの反対方向にボールエンドミル1で切削加工(この加工は面加工といわれる。)した場合、凸面状部7では削り残りは発生しないが、凹面状部8では点々で示す削り残し部(加工残ともいう。)12が発生する。

【0009】この加工残12を削るために、より小径の工具1、上例の場合φ12のボールエンドミルにより、例えば、図5に示すように、工具1の周面が傾斜面5と傾斜面6とに常に接する状態で、凹面状部8と交差する方向に進む工具軌跡CL12が自動的に作成される。このように、凹面状部8の稜線10を基準とする切削加工を隅加工という。

【0010】そして、さらに、凹面状部8の稜線10を基準とする隅加工用のより小径の $\phi10$ 、 $\phi8$ の工具の加工軌跡CL10、CL8 (共に図示していない)及び最小径の $\phi6$ の工具の加工軌跡CL6 が自動的に作成される。

【0011】図6は、面加工に係る ϕ 16の工具1と隅加工に係る ϕ 12~ ϕ 6の工具1のボールエンドが傾斜面5と底面6とに接している状態を示している。

[0012]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、上述のように、 ϕ 12の工具1から ϕ 6の工具1までを順次用いて隅加工を行った場合、図6中、符号A1と符号A2で示す凹面状部8の稜線10を含む部分で工具1を交換する度毎に比較的大きな加工残が発生する。

【0013】図7は、この場合の加工残の例を具体的に示したもので、凹面状部8の角度が90°の場合の図6の符号A1部に係るその加工残の状態を表したものである。図7において、数値「2.0」、「1.0」は工具1が交換されたときに当該工具1が矢印方向に進むピッチを表している。加工残、いわゆるカスプは、図7中、加工残高さ Δ h1 ~ Δ h4 で表され、この例において、それらの具体的な値は、次に示す値になる。なお、この加工残高さ Δ h1 ~ Δ h4 は既存のCAMシステムにより容易に計算される。

[0014]

 $\Delta h_1 = 0.072$

 $\Delta h_2 = 0.023$

 $\Delta h_3 = 0.028$

 $\Delta h_4 = 0.036$

実際上、ワーク2が自動車の板金部品を製作するためのプレス金型等である場合、最小径のφ6のボールエンドミルによる加工後にワーク2の表面を滑らかにするグラインダー等の仕上げ工具による研削処理が製品の最終仕上げ工程として手作業により行われる。

【0015】しかしながら、プレス金型等の材質は非常に硬い材質であるため、この手作業は相当に煩雑な作業であり、かつ時間もかかるという問題があった。

【0016】この手作業による研削処理の場合、加工残高さがより高い場合、また、加工残高さが不均一な場合、一層研削処理時間が長くなってしまうので加工残高さはできるだけ小さく、かつ均一な高さであることが好ましい。

【0017】この発明はこのような課題を考慮してなされたものであり、一方が凸面状、他方が凹面状を呈する段状加工面を複数の工具径のボールエンドミル等の工具で順次加工する際、工具の種類を削減できるとともに、凹面状部近傍に発生する加工残を少なくかつ均一にすることを可能とする段状加工面の加工方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0018]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明は、ワーク中の一方が凸面状、他方が凹面状を呈する段状加工面を加工する際、前記凸面から前記凹面へ向かう方向又はこれと反対方向に比較的大径の工具により前記段状加工面を走査して加工する第1段階の加工工程と、この第1段階の加工工程後に前記凹面近傍に残った加工残を加工するために、前記凹面と交差する方向に比較的小径の工具を走査して加工する第2段階の加工工程とからなる段状加工面の加工方法において、前記第2段階の加工工程は、最小径の工具のみを用い、前記凹面形状に倣って複数回走査して加工を行う工程としたことを特徴とする。

[0019]

【作用】この発明によれば、比較的大径の工具によりワークの凸面から凹面へ向かう方向又はこれと反対方向に段状加工面を走査して加工した後、凹面近傍に残った加工残を加工するために、最小径の工具のみを用い、前記凹面と交差する方向に前記凹面形状に倣って複数回走査して加工を行うようにしている。凹面近傍を同一径のしかも最小径の工具で加工するようにしているので、均一高さでかつ加工残の少ない加工を行うことができる。

[0020]

【実施例】以下、この発明の一実施例について図面を参照して説明する。なお、以下に参照する図面において、上記図1~図7に示したものと対応するものには同一の符号を付けてその詳細な説明は省略する。また、上記図1~図5は、本発明にも対応する図面であるので、以下、これらの図面も適宜参照して説明する。

【OO21】通常、工具軌跡データ、すなわちCLデータはCAMシステムにより作成される。一方、この発明は、切削量の大きな大径のボールエンドミル等の工具から切削量の小さい小径のボールエンドミル等の工具までを順次用いてワークを任意角度の形状定義線まで切削を求めることのできる任意のCAMシステムを開いることができる。そこで、煩雑さを避ける略し、そのCAMシステムを構成するコンピュータのおいていては、切刃がボール形状のボールエンドミルを用いてもよいが、この実施例では、現野のエンドミルを用いてもよいが、この実施例では、理解を容易にするため、工具がボールエンドミルであるものとして説明する。

【0022】また、CAMシステムは、周知のように、コンピュータ【中央処理装置(CPU)と、この中央処理装置に接続されるI/Oポート、システムプログラム等が書き込まれた読み出し専用メモリ(ROM)、処理データを一時的に保存等するランダムアクセスメモリ

(RAMであり、書き込み読み出しメモリ)、工具軌跡データ等を作成するためのNCデータ作成プログラム・図形処理プログラム等のアプリケーションプログラムが書き込まれた外部メモリ 、その他、デジタイザ用のタブレット、マウス、キーボード及びボリュームスイッチ等の入力装置並びにディスプレイ、プリンタプロッタ等の出力装置とから構成される。

【0023】図8は、この発明の一実施例の説明に供されるフローチャートである。

【0024】上述したように、図1は、この発明の対象となる段状加工面3を有するワーク2の構成例を示している。

【0025】図1において、ワーク2の段状加工面3は、上面4とこれに接続される傾斜面5とこの傾斜面5に接続される底面6とから構成されている。

【0026】ワーク20段状加工面30工具軌跡データとして、まず、最大径 $\phi30$ の工具に係る、図3に模式的に示す、実線の面加工の工具軌跡 CL_{30} が作成され、次に、その次の大きさの径の $\phi16$ の工具に係る点線の面加工の工具軌跡 CL_{16} が作成される(ステップS1)。

【0027】この工具軌跡CL16、CL30に基づくボールエンドミルの走査により段状加工面3の略全面が加工される。

【0028】しかし、図4を参照して説明したように、段状加工面3を、凸面状部7から凹面状部8に向かう方向(図3に示した方向)又はこの反対方向にボールエンドミルで切削加工(この加工は面加工といわれる。)した場合、凸面状部7では削り残りは発生しないが、凹面状部8では点々で示すように削り残し部(加工残ともい

う。) 12が発生する。

【0030】次に、図5に示したのと同様に、図9に示すように、φ6のボールエンドミル1により、ボールエンドミル1の刃部である周面が傾斜面5と底面6とに常に接する状態で、凹面状部8と交差する方向に進む、いわゆる隅加工の工具軌跡CL6を作成する。

【0031】この工具軌跡 CL_6 は以下、基準工具軌跡 ともいう。この発明では、この基準工具軌跡 CL_6 に基づいて、図10に示すように、傾斜面5側と底面6側に オフセットさせて凹面状部8を交差する方向に倣うよう な複数の工具軌跡 CN_6-N (N=1, 2, 3, …, n) が発生する。なお、工具軌跡 CN_6-N は、ボールエンドミル1の刃部が形状定義面である傾斜面5又は底面6に接するように発生させる。工具軌跡数 n は、加工後に許容しうる加工残高さになるように設定すればよい。

【0032】分かり易い具体例で説明するために、今、図11に示すように、凹面状部8を形成する傾斜面5と底面6とが2つとも平面であって、かつ傾斜面5と底面6とが130°の鈍角をなして交差する部分であるとして説明する。

【0033】図11中、下側に描いた線は、ワーク2の凹面状部8に対して作成された14本の工具軌跡CL6-14の平面(XY平面)視を示している。工具軌跡CL6-14は、基準工具軌跡CL6 と等しい位置の軌跡である。

【0034】図11中、上側には、ワーク2上を、走査する円で模式的に表した1個のボールエンドミルBN($N=1, 2, \cdots, 8, 9, \cdots 14$)の軌跡を表している。この上側の図中、ボールエンドミルBNは、ワーク2を加工する際、紙面と直交する方向に進行する。

【0035】図11において、符号21と符号22は、 ϕ 16のボールエンドミル1の周面がそれぞれ傾斜面5と底面6に接する接点である。符号23と符号24は、基準工具軌跡CL6に係る ϕ 6のボールエンドミルB14の周面がそれぞれ傾斜面5と底面6に接する接点である。

【0036】工具軌跡CL6-N は、その番号順に発生し、ボールエンドミルBN は、この順番で走査される。すなわち、まず、傾斜面5又は底面6の稜線10から遠い側の加工残高さの小さい側から、ボールエンドミルB1 (工具軌跡CL6-1)、B2 (工具軌跡CL6-2)、

…、B7 (工具軌跡CL6-7) と加工走査され、次に、 反対側の加工残高さの小さい側からボールエンドミルB 8 (工具軌跡CL6-8)、B9 (工具軌跡CL-9)、… と加工走査され、最後に、中央部の基準工具軌跡CL 6-14 (CL6) 上をボールエンドミルB14で加工走査される。

【OO37】このように加工すれば、ボールエンドミル BN が受ける負荷が少なくなり、折損の可能性が可及的 に低減される。

【0038】なお、 $\phi60$ ボールエンドミルBN は、通常、 $0.5\sim0.6$ mmピッチで送られるので、図11中、ピッチP1 はP1=0.6に設定されている。最内側のピッチP2 はボールエンドミルB7 及びボールエンドミルB13に対する負荷が大きくなることを考慮してP2=0.3と短いピッチにしている。すなわち、加工負荷が大きくなる部位では、ピッチを短くしている。ピッチP1 は、ピッチP1 の余弦であるので、P1 = 0.38である。このようにして、加工した場合の加工残高さは約0.015mmであった。

【0039】また、ボールエンドミル B_2 とボールエンドミル B_3 は016のボールエンドミル1の接点21、22上に配置されるが、余裕をみて、それぞれ、1つ外側にボールエンドミル B_1 (工具軌跡 CL_{6-1})とボールエンドミル B_8 (工具軌跡 CL_{6-8})を配置している。

【0041】そして、ステップS3で発生した工具軌跡 CL6-N を加工残との関係で、ボールエンドミルBN に かかる負荷が徐々に大きくなるように、かつ加工時間を 考慮して順番を決めて接続する(ステップS4)。

【0042】ついで、このようにして決定した工具軌跡をNCデータに変換して(ステップS5)、図示しない、5軸NC工作機械である5軸NCマシニングセンタを制御するNC制御装置に供給することで、そのNC制御装置の制御の基に、5軸NCマシニングセンタに装着された工具1によりワーク2を加工することができる。

【0043】このように、上述の実施例によれば、従来、 $\phi12$ 、 $\phi10$ 、 $\phi8$ 、 $\phi6004$ 本のボールエンドミル1により行っていた隅加工を最小径の $\phi60$ ボールエンドミル1の1本のみで加工を行うことが可能とな

り、しかも、加工残高さを従来に比較して小さくすることができる。

【0044】なお、この発明は上述の実施例に限らず、この発明の要旨を逸脱することなく、種々の構成を採り うることは勿論である。

[0045]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、この発明によれば、比較的大径の工具によりワークの凸面から凹面へ向かう方向又はこれと反対方向に段状加工面全面を走査して加工した後、凹面近傍に残った加工残を加工するために、最小径の工具のみを用い、前記凹面と交差する方向に前記凹面形状に倣って複数回走査して加工を行うようにしている。凹面近傍を同一径のしかも最小径の工具で加工するようにしているので、均一高さでかつ加工残の少ない加工を行うことができるという効果が達成される。

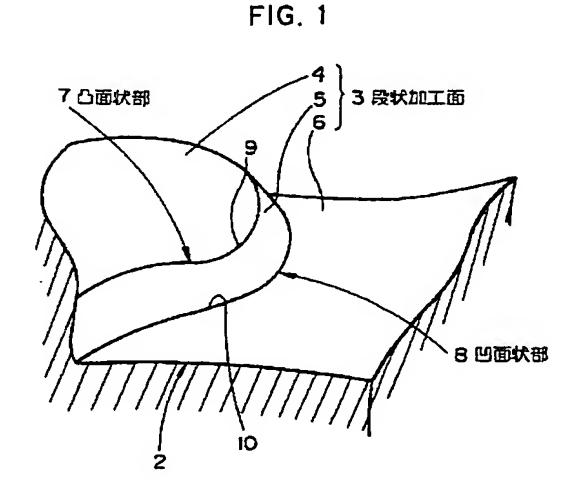
【0046】したがって、特に、手作業の研削仕上げ作業の処理時間を可及的に短くすることができて、作業者の負担を減らすことができるという派生的な効果が達成される。

【0047】さらに、工具の交換回数が少なくなるので、段取りに要する時間が削減できるとともに、工具の種類を少なくできるので工具の管理が容易になるという派生的な効果も得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】段状加工面の説明に供される図である。

【図1】



【図2】段状加工面の模式的断面図である。

【図3】段状加工面に対する面加工の工具軌跡を描いた図である。

【図4】段状加工面をボールエンドミルにより面加工する際の動作説明に供される図である。

【図5】段状加工面に対する隅加工の説明に供される図である。

【図6】段状加工面に対する隅加工の説明に供される他の図である。

【図7】図6例のように、径の異なる複数の工具により 隅加工した後の加工残の説明に供される図である。

【図8】この発明の実施例の動作説明に供されるフロー チャートである。

【図9】段状加工面に対する隅加工の説明に供されるさらに他の図である。

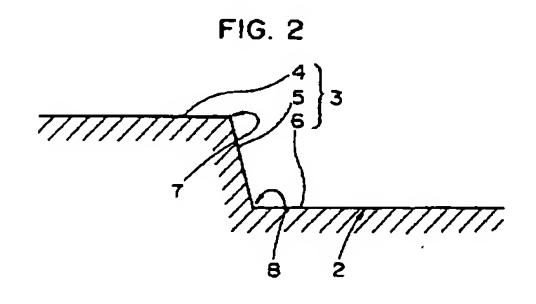
【図10】この発明の一実施例に係る工具軌跡の説明に 供される図である。

【図11】この発明の一実施例に係る工具軌跡の説明に供される他の図である。

【符号の説明】

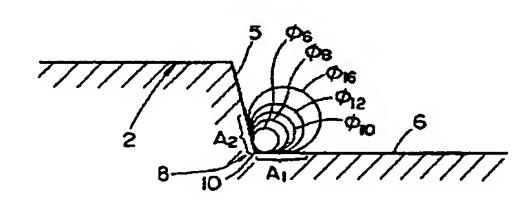
1…工具2…ワーク3…段状加工面4…上面5…傾斜面6…底面7…凸面状部8…凹面状部9、10…稜線CL…工具軌跡

【図2】



[図6]

FIG. 6

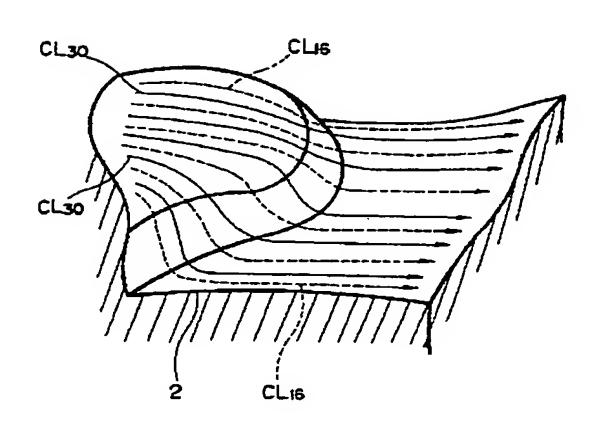


【図3】

FIG. 3

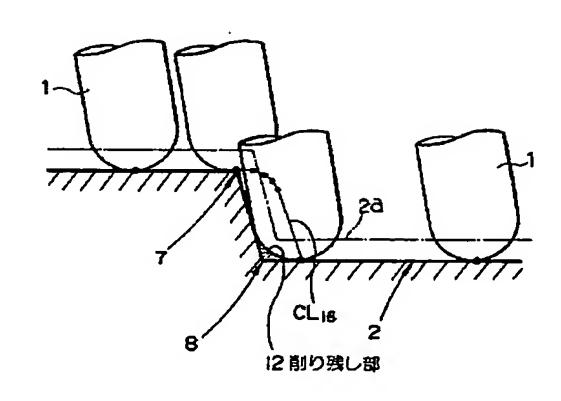
[図4]

FIG. 4



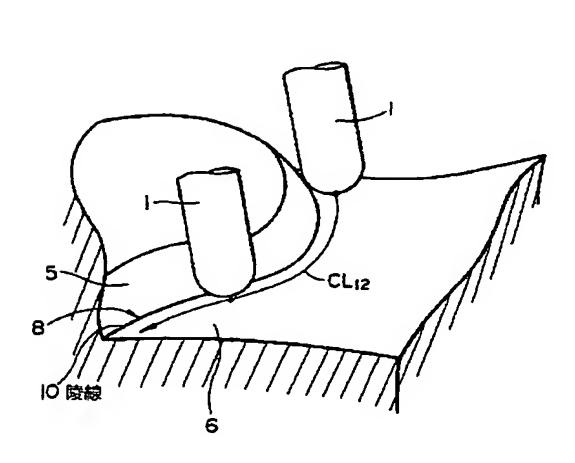
[図5]

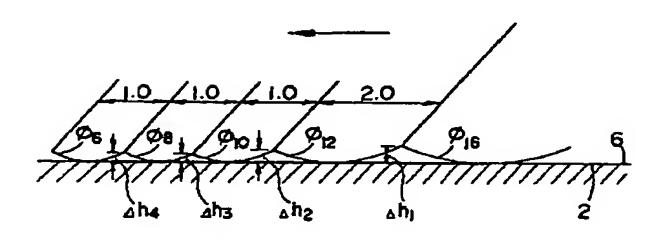
FIG.5



【図7】

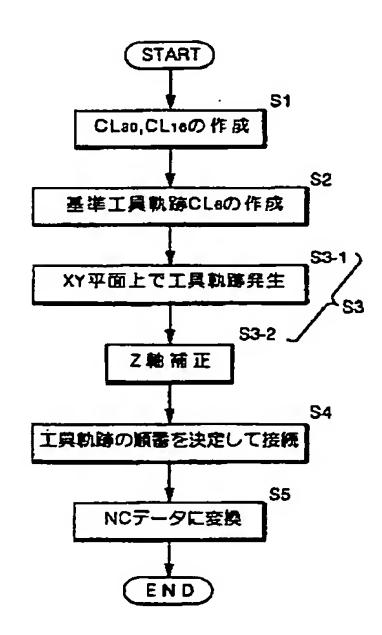
FIG. 7





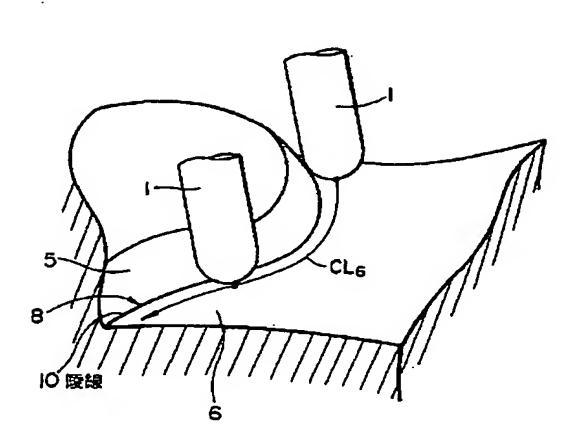
[図8]

FIG. 8

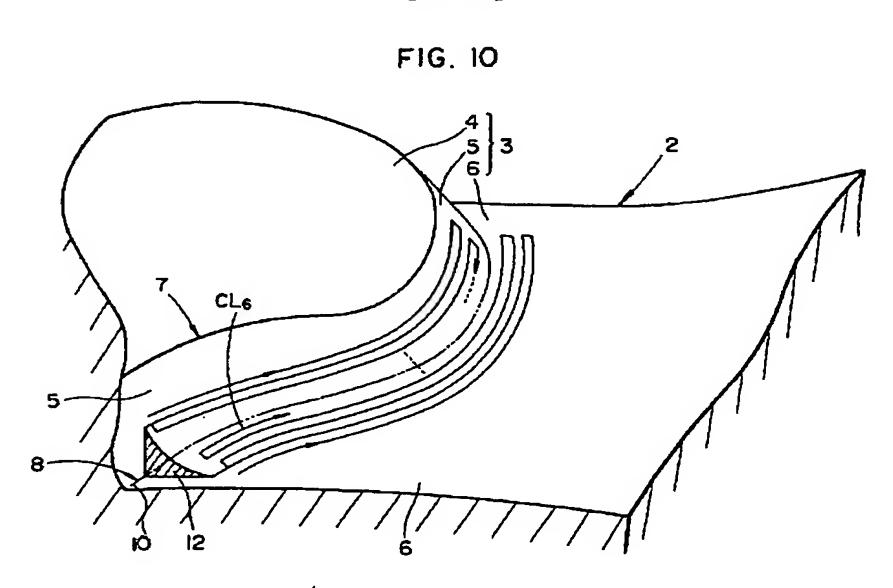


【図9】

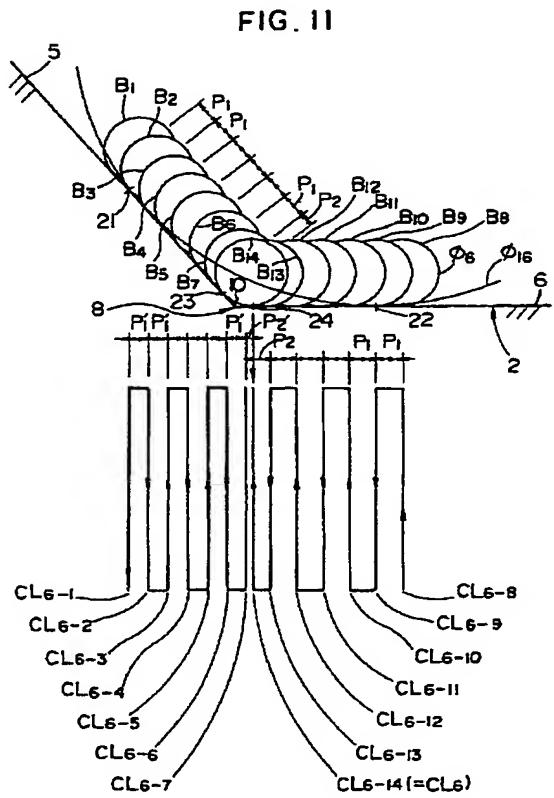
FIG. 9



【図10】



[図11]



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